



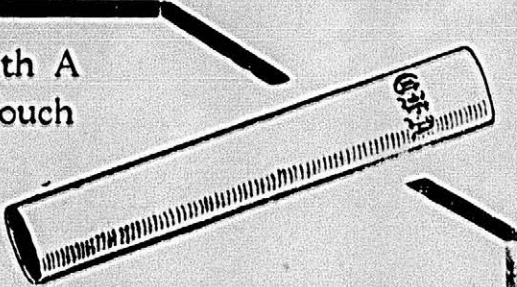
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POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB CANCELS WEEKLY MEETING

Prominent Men Will Be Present to Address Open Meeting of the Club to be Held March 1

Owing to the fact that several of the members would be unable to attend the meeting of the Political Economy Club, scheduled for this evening has been postponed for a week. This postponement will not cause any future disarrangement of the programme drawn up at the beginning of the year. Meetings of the club are held every two weeks and, although the gathering which was to have taken place to-night had been shifted forward, the following meeting will be held on the night previously appointed. Only one week will therefore intervene between the next two meetings. Arrangements are now in progress whereby some prominent man will be here on the night of March 1st, to deliver an address at the open meeting of the club, which will be held on that date. Who the speaker will be has not yet been announced, but the address will probably deal with one of the many economic or political problems produced in Canada by the European war, and will thus form an integral part of the series of meetings at which similar subjects are being discussed. According to Hilary Robertson, secretary of the club, a general invitation will be extended to all undergraduates of the university to attend this open meeting, as the address will be of such a character as to interest all citizens of the Dominion.

War to End Within Year, Mott's View

Student Leader Based Opinion on
His Personal Observations

COLOSSAL NATURE OF EUROPEAN WAR

Heroic Qualities of Our Opponents and Allies Are Pointed Out

In a speech that gave to many students a new point of view on the nature of the European struggle, Dr. Mott related on Saturday night, some of his impressions and experiences in the war zone, attracting particular attention to the determination with which each country had entered the battle, to the colossal nature of a war that involved the spending of at least \$37,000,000 per day for fighting purposes only, to the still greater suffering in the nations involved, with the development of a heroic unselfishness as its counterpart. In conclusion, Dr. Mott summed up the adverse effects of the war, and some of its brighter results.



E. FABRE-SURVEYER, K.C.,
Who gave a masterly speech at the Law dinner.

While in Europe, Dr. Mott's neutrality and his intimacy with the leaders of Christian thought in many lands, gave him opportunities for observation that enabled him to take a broader and more universal view of the struggle than for obvious reasons can be obtained by any of those whose native lands are among the nations concerned. It was thus that he was able to show us the heroic qualities of our opponents as well as those of our allies. The speaker made a passing reference to the reports of atrocities, when after showing the results for good of the war, he said that beside the sad and seamy side, there is another that blots this side into insignificance.

Another view of more than usual interest, was the expression of opinion that the war would not be carried into another winter. For personal reasons, Dr. Mott did not choose to discuss the grounds on which the opinion was based, but stated that it came as the result of his privileged observation. Dr. Mott first attracted attention to the unity of each country taking part in the struggle. The rifts of division were no longer apparent, and in each nation there was an impressive solidarity. In France, he found Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and agnostics.

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

New Subject For Debate

Toronto Varsity debaters have at last decided on a subject which is more appropriate than the one dealing with a comparison of Russian and German menace. The committee in charge at Ottawa College sent up a list of three subjects, and the one which Varsity chose was "Resolved, That Capital Punishment Should be Abolished." The debate will be held in Ottawa on February 18. W. McE. Clarke, of University College and John Line, of Victoria, will represent Toronto. The judges will be Sir Louis Davies, K.C., M.G., D'Arcy McGee, K.C., and J. S. Ewart, K.C.

Christ A Power Indispensable In Man's Life

This Not Doctrine, Says Dr.
Mott, But Scientific Fact

HIGHEST IDEALS ALL FOUND IN CHRIST

Gives Passion For Helpfulness
and Leads Men to Forget
Themselves

In his closing address to McGill students, Dr. Mott spoke at the High School last night, to a gathering of some eight hundred men, on the power of Christ in a man's life. "Physique, mind, social qualities, all these contributed to the strength of a college man, but these, even at their best, left him comparatively weak if taken by themselves. Apart from doctrinal account of all the facts, Dr. Mott considered Christ as absolutely indispensable to any man. He was most highly regarded among the most civilized nations, and most honored among the nations most conspicuous for intelligence and freedom. He had the ability to take the best of men and make them better, and to take the basest of mankind and give them saintliness of mind. "What is there that any man desires in his ideal," asked Dr. Mott, "which is not best found and realized in Christ, reverence for the body, dynamic power, finest feelings and sensibilities, and the highest patriotism, that which sees in one's nation a world-power for righteousness?" He makes the world a wondrous place filled with God. The full possibilities of any man are only shown in Christ. By revealing in himself not only the perfect pattern but the perfect power. He only is able to complete a man's life and make him what he ought to be. He gives power that inspires to heroic and unselfish.

(Continued on Page 3.)

NOTICE.

A meeting of all students who have volunteered for service with the McGill General Hospital is called for this afternoon, at 5 p.m., in the Assembly Hall.

Every man who has handed in his name is expected to attend.

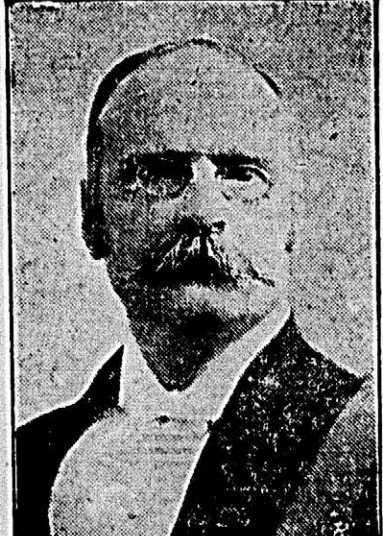
Minister of Justice at Law Dinner

Hon. C. J. Doherty, '76, Paid a
Surprise Visit to Assembled
Students.

PAID TRIBUTE TO EX-CHIEF JUSTICE

Other Leading Legal Men Speak
at Banquet at Ritz

The Undergraduates' Society of the Faculty of Law was unexpectedly honored Saturday night, by having as one of the guests at its annual banquet, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who for many years before his entry into the political field, was one of the professors of law at McGill. It had been feared that the Minister would be unable to find time to attend the event, and his presence was a source of great gratification to the



HON. C. J. DOHERTY, '76,
The Minister of Justice, who spoke at the Law banquet.

committee. The distinguished visitor, when called upon for a few words, took occasion to pay a graceful tribute to another guest of the evening, Chief Justice Sir Charles James Davidson, who is about to retire from the judiciary, speaking of the great place Sir Charles had filled in the legal life of the community and of the splendid example he had set to more youthful members of the profession.

In addition to the Minister of Justice and Sir Charles, several other well-known figures were present. Mr. Justice Cross represented the Court of King's Bench; Principal Peterson attended and responded to the toast "Alma Mater"; P. B. Mignault, K.C., spoke for the Bar of the Province, and E. E. Howard, K.C., for the Faculty; E. Fabre-Surveyer, K.C., lent variety to the programme by lending the students, in singing that dainty lyric, "Allouette."

The banquet was held in the Ritz-Carlton and was attended by some forty students. The sister universities of Laval (Montreal) and Laval (Quebec) were also represented as well as other faculties of McGill University. The chair was taken by W. H. Howard, president of the Law Undergraduates' Society, with Sir Charles Davidson and Dean Lee, the two guests of honor, at either side.

After the menu, which was rather amusingly interspersed with names of members of the graduating class and Latin and legal quotations, had been disposed of and the toast to the King duly honored, a series of enjoyable

(Continued on Page 3.)

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ADDRESS ON "ESTIMATING" AT ARCHITECTURAL ASS'N

Montreal Builder Will Deal With Both British and Canadian Methods of Estimating

At the regular meeting of the Architectural Association to be held at 8.15 Wednesday evening instead of to-morrow evening, the speaker will be Mr. M. Pope, who will deliver an address upon "Estimating." Mr. Pope will deal with both the English and Canadian methods, showing, as far as his experience has taught him, the advantages and disadvantages of each. Mr. Pope, who has been a resident of this country for a number of years, comes originally from Great Britain and has always been connected with building work. For several years he was engaged in active architectural practice, giving up the work for construction in which he has been engaged for some time past in Montreal. A cordial invitation to attend is accorded all who are interested in the subject of Mr. Pope's address.

MARITIME CLUB.

A meeting of the executive of the Maritime Club will be held at 7.30 this evening at Strathcona Hall. Important business will be discussed.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

SNOWSHOES AND SKIS WERE THE FEATURE OF REGIMENTAL MANOEUVERS ON SATURDAY

A Large Turnout of Men Enjoyed the New Manoeuvres

BATTALION BUILDS SNOW TRENCHES

Similar Parades Will Be Held While the Snow Lasts

The parade on Saturday marked a new departure in the work of the McGill Battalion, when five hundred and fifty men turned out for manoeuvres on snowshoes.

The men formed up on Burnside street at 2 p.m. and after considerable delay, marched up Peel street and to the Park Slide, where they were sent out in extended order by companies. Some fifty men without snowshoes were placed under the command of Lieut. Heward, and about seventy-five men on skis performed scout duty and went through extended order and platoon drill, under the command of Capt. Molson. The main body, under Capt. MacGee, marched in single file along the northern side of the slide and crossed at the lower end. The companies were then sent out in extended order across the open field. Sharp advances at the double marked the first part of the work and this work was carried out remarkably well considering the fact that many of the men had had little or no experience on snowshoes. After three-quarters of an hour of hard work of this kind, the men were given practice in trench digging, under fire. Snowshoes were used to dig the trenches, and the deep snow afforded good practice in this work, which is the first of its kind carried out by the regiment. The men were given instructions to keep under cover as far

as possible, while carrying out the work. "D" Company was sent out first and prepared trenches. Behind them, in order, companies "C," "B," and "A" dug their trenches. An advance was then ordered, and "C" Company held by "D" Company. "B" and "A" Companies, occupying those evacuated by the company ahead. This work was continued until 5 p.m., when the battalion formed up, and led by the ski scouts, marched back to the High School by way of McTavish street.

The men on skis were given a good work-out in scouting and carrying messages and went through their work with great precision. While waiting the completion of the main body's manoeuvres, they went through platoon drill and extended order work.

The squad, under Lieut. Heward, performed an advance movement, with scouts, advance guard, and main body, along the Park road. Following these manoeuvres the men were put through platoon drill, and marching at the double.

Considering the novel conditions under which the manoeuvres were carried out, the performance of the battalion on Saturday was very successful. Further snowshoe parades and practice in trench digging will be held by the regiment, provided that weather conditions will permit.

Short Cuts

The men showed more snap and earnestness on Saturday than has marked some of the previous parades.

The low temperature kept the men on the jump to keep warm. A few cases of frost bites were noticed, but were not very serious.

Some of the men wore only light sex on Saturday, and were very warm. This matter will be attended to in all likelihood, before the next snowshoe parade.

The ski caps prevented frozen ears in many cases. They have proved warm on previous marches, but were not the thing in the zero weather of Saturday.

The "movie" man was on the job Saturday and took pictures of the snowshoe manoeuvres and of the second. The squad on skis went through formation drill in great style.

Several of the men who were unused to snowshoes found the work rather strenuous at first, and found difficulty in keeping their feet in their tight places.

The soft snow made the falling easy and many of the men took advantage of this fact—not intentionally—but those snowshoes were surely hard to handle successfully.

The battalion lined up along the east side of McTavish street to watch the "skiers" coast down the grade. The critical audience seemed to make some of the boys nervous and several had hard falls.

The manoeuvres were cut shorter than usual in order to allow the men to hear the address by Dr. Meit.

Probably two or three more snowshoe parades will be held and if the snow is deep enough practice in trench digging will be given.

Saturday was the first battalion parade when the march home has not been preceded by the strains of "Tipperary" and the "Hamburg Show."

Snowshoes made good shovels in the trench digging operations and the men were remarkably successful in their efforts.

The final issue of ski caps was made on Saturday when all men were supplied.

Two or three pairs of snowshoes were broken when the wearers struck snags.

ADVICE TO MEN OF LAW WHO JOIN THE OVERSEAS FORCES

How Lawyers May Apply Their Knowledge at the Battlefield

The London Opinion recently printed some advice for members of the legal profession who have volunteered for active service. This article is published herewith in the hope that it may prove of help to some of our budding lawyers who purpose to forsake the pen for the sword.

TO DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS.

As you have already had experience in the conduct of actions, I merely remind you that an action may be assigned to a particular division, or transferred from one division to another, so that you would be quite within your right in moving to have the conduct of an action entrusted to you transferred to, say, General Haig or General Smith-Barry. In default of an appearance being entered by the enemy, you will, of course, consider whether it might not be advisable to retain control of the affair yourself.

Should the enemy break himself to a fortified town, you will probably be consulted as an authority on investments.

In the event of your being attacked by the enemy, send for a retainer and hold a consultation.

Always endeavor to bring a fight to a speedy termination. You should distinguish yourself in brief battles.

TO COLONELS.

You, my friends, in common with most members of our profession, have doubtless had occasion to remind a witness of the fact, "Do not imagine for a moment that your acquaintance with it is ended. On the contrary, I myself know a certain Colonel who, perhaps I say enough when I mention that he is also a golfer."

Your principal duty will be to capture German trenches. Now "taking a trench" is merely the military phrase for an election. This will present no difficulties to you. I am of opinion that the service of notice to quit may be dispensed with.

TO JUNIOR OFFICERS.

I do not know that I have anything to say to you, except that you must never permit your superiors to bully you. If you receive a command which you are unwilling to execute, you should serve your command with notice of motion to amend the order.

In the event of your men becoming run down, you will at once have the company wound up.

TO THE RANK AND FILE.

The purloiners of your roast beef in the trench will be made joint defendants. This will be eminently a case for chancery proceedings. Disregard all pleadings.

Your experience in drawing conveyances will come in useful should all the Red Cross drivers be killed.

If you are ordered by an officer, you will probably find him rather peremptory, but you have already a thorough contempt for the cross summons. TO INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND SCOUTS.

Anyone (except correspondents) may hear an action. The sound of cannon shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the existence thereof.

If an almanac offers you information you may insist on his making an affidavit verifying his account.

Paradoxically a statement in writing signed by a marksman shall be accepted unreservedly. Your legal training might lead you to suppose otherwise.

TO ALL RANKS.

On meeting the Kaiser or the Crown Prince, forget the law. Hitherto you have dealt with civil bills.

No matter who else sees without his breakfast, you should insist on a refresher. Remember the honor of the legal profession is in your hands.

I have felt a natural hesitation in approaching the question of charges. It would be impertinent to offer you instruction in this subject.

Finally, allow me to commend to you the diligent study of Causes Celebres such as Wolfe vs. Montcalm, Wellington vs. Soult and, say, The same vs. Buonaparte.

War Summary

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and will be Published each Day.

SALISBURY

On Saturday evening the news came from Salisbury Plains that the Canadians were leaving immediately to France. In fact, it is thought, in some quarters that they have already left England, and a part of them may have landed in France already. It is not expected that the Canadian forces will be sent to the front at once; but it is thought probable that they will be used to guard the communications and transports, at the same time undergoing further training. In any case it will certainly be a welcome change for our men, as the conditions in England are not at all suited to the best work of manoeuvring and tactical training.

An order was issued from the camp headquarters at Salisbury, that the Canadian soldiers would not be permitted to go to France with the Canadian footwear. The boots worn by our men in England have proven themselves entirely unfit for the rough usage they have been put to, and the troops are going to be supplied with a heavier English boot.

FRANCE

The Canadians in the French battle-front helped to give the Kaiser his birthday present. There was very stiff fighting all along the Canadian trenches, and the Germans had advanced to within forty yards of our soldiers when terrific fire from several machine guns was played upon them. The German losses were very heavy. Lieutenant Price, of the Princess Patricia's, was killed in this action.

Furious fighting was in progress near La Bassece on Saturday. The Germans are being repulsed, with heavy losses. It is interesting to notice that the Germans, in this fighting used a loose formation which is entirely against all precedent in their fighting. They are doubtless beginning to realize the advantage of the "open order" formation, as used by the British soldiers in their advances.

Frightful casualties were caused in the German forces by a blunder made by them. They employed a mine intended for the French trenches, but, owing to some mistake their own trenches were blown up, killing and wounding an entire company of Germans. The French artillery did very good work near Arras. In the vicinity of Soissons, the Germans are showing no inclination to continue their offensive.

RUSSIA

The triple advance on Konigsberg is becoming more and more pronounced. The Russians have three distinct lines of advance on this city; each line being very strong and of the best Russian troops.

LATE NEWS

It is reported, though not confirmed, that a decisive victory has been gained by the Allies at La Bassece. Five hundred Germans are reported killed. The fighting in the Caucasus is very severe, but is shaping well for the Russians. Four British ships are reported to have been sunk by a German submarine. This latest report is very vague and has no confirmation.

WAR WAGED BY WIRES

Few people realize in war how much the troops depend on the field telegraph, or the signal service, as this branch of the army is known. In time of war the signal companies of the Royal Engineers form one of the most important and necessary arms of the Service.

I will here give you an idea of the work accomplished by the signal companies. Most of the important towns in the North of France, with London and Paris are in direct touch with General Headquarters, radiating wires to various army corps headquarters, and, again, each army has its communications to the divisions, which, further, have wires right up to the brigades. It will thus be seen that in the space of a few minutes the War Office is fully and clearly informed of what is going on in the firing line.

As the tide of battle turns this way and the other, and headquarters are constantly moving, some means have to be provided to keep the constant line. I believe it is the duty of the Royal Engineers during the movement. The emergency is met by cable detachments. Each detachment consists of two cable wagons, which usually work in conjunction with each other, one section laying lines whilst the other remains behind to reel up when the line is finished with. A division is ordered to move quickly to a more tactical position. The end of the cable is connected with the permanent line which communicates to Army Headquarters, and the cable detachment moves off at the trot, across country, along roads, through the villages and past columns of troops. The white and blue badge worn on the arm of the signal service clears the way. Behind the wagon rides a horseman who, with the aid of a crook stick, deftly lays the cable in the ditches and hedges out of danger from heavy transport and the feet of tramping infantry. Other horsemen are in the rear tying back and making the line safe. On the box in the front part of the cable wagon sits a telegraphist, who is constantly in touch with the headquarters as the cable runs swiftly out. An orderly dashes up with an important message. The wagon is stopped, the message despatched, and off we go again.

Telegraphists and linemen are often left behind on duty in very lonely chateaux, in farm houses, and even in trenches, and close to the firing line. I believe it is the duty of the Royal Engineers during the movement. The emergency is met by cable detachments. Each detachment consists of two cable wagons, which usually work in conjunction with each other, one section laying lines whilst the other remains behind to reel up when the line is finished with. A division is ordered to move quickly to a more tactical position. The end of the cable is connected with the permanent line which communicates to Army Headquarters, and the cable detachment moves off at the trot, across country, along roads, through the villages and past columns of troops. The white and blue badge worn on the arm of the signal service clears the way. Behind the wagon rides a horseman who, with the aid of a crook stick, deftly lays the cable in the ditches and hedges out of danger from heavy transport and the feet of tramping infantry. Other horsemen are in the rear tying back and making the line safe. On the box in the front part of the cable wagon sits a telegraphist, who is constantly in touch with the headquarters as the cable runs swiftly out. An orderly dashes up with an important message. The wagon is stopped, the message despatched, and off we go again.

No further advice of plans for the McGill Battalion training camp has been given, but no changes will be made in the existing time-tables here, and the camp, if held, will take place during the first two weeks in May.

Columbia University won its first regular home hockey game Monday night in St. Nicholas rink, defeating Trinity College of Hartford, 4 goals to 3. While the form displayed by the members of both teams hardly chimes with that of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, there was plenty of good hockey.

That Harvard is to have a fast freshman hockey seven this winter is the opinion of those who saw it in practice with the Harvard varsity first and second teams in the Boston Arena Monday evening, when the first varsity was held to a 1 to 0 score and the second varsity was defeated 3 to 2.

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A COMPLETE LINE OF THE LATEST INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENTS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY ARE CARRIED BY

'The Medical & Surgical Supply Co.'

562 UNIVERSITY ST.,

STUDENTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW PREMISES AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

Canada Will Soon Experience Unusual Prosperity

(Prepared for the McGill Daily by the Desbarats Advertising Agency.)

☐ The merchant who spends money on advertising these days will, when the war is over, reap rewards in the shape of returns which will many times recoup him for his present outlay.

☐ These are the times when advertising should be the last item of your expenses to be reduced. Far better cut down your other costs than reduce your advertising.

☐ Even if immediate returns seem inadequate, yet you are not in business for one day only, nor for one year. Bear in mind that the effect of advertising is cumulative.

☐ This cumulative value will, when peace is declared, return dividends out of all proportion to the amount spent for advertising.

☐ We would ask all students, wherever possible, to patronize the advertisers of the McGill Daily, and by doing this indirectly help this publication.

Surgical Instruments Dissecting Sets Half-Skeletons, Skulls, Ophthalmoscopes Laryngoscopes, &c.

J. H. CHAPMAN,

28 McGill College Avenue.

Dress Suits or Frocks

RENTED

"My Specialty" of Frocks, Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Black Overcoats for Balls and Banquets. Striped Trousers to wear with suits for weddings. Also Silk Hats.

Prompt deliveries. Reasonable charges. Special Reductions for Students on nice suits made to order.

M. A. BRODEUR,

24 NOTRE DAME EAST.

S. HYMAN

LIMITED,

Tobaccos and

Sundries

173 St. James Street, 561 St. Catherine St. West 340 St. Catherine St. West

SUTHERLAND Shoe Hospital

Repairs while you wait. —Prices Reasonable—

389A BLEURY STREET Uptown 3250.

A librarian in Iowa has proposed that public libraries bring their influence to bear in forwarding the peace movement by assisting in giving peace programmes and by banishing war stories from the shelves.

Followers of the University of California have been successful in the Blue and formula track and field athletic team Gold and this is especially pleasing in arc just now predicting another very view of the fact that they expect to

DETAIL REGIMENTAL ORDERS WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6.

MONDAYS. 5.15 p.m.—Lecture (C.O.T.C.) "C" and "D" Companies, Engineers' Building. Instruction Drill, "A" Co. (C.O.T.C.) Old High School. 7.45 p.m.—Non-Com's Class. High School Building.

TUESDAYS. 5.15 p.m.—Lecture (C.O.T.C.) "C" Co. (C.O.T.C.) Old High School. 9.45 p.m.—Company Drill. High School ("A" and "B" Companies.) "D" COMPANY.

WEDNESDAYS. 5.15 p.m.—Lecture (C.O.T.C.) 2nd Year. Engineers' Building. Signaling, extra. Bayonet Fighting. Extra. Drill—Recruits. Old High School. Musketry. Extra. 7.45 p.m.—Musketry.

THURSDAYS. 5.15 p.m.—Signaling. "A" Co. (Details). Instructional Drill, "B" Co. (C.O.T.C.) Old High School. 7.45 p.m.—Company Drill. High School. "C" COMPANY.

FRIDAYS. 5.15 p.m.—Lecture (C.O.T.C.) "A" and "B" Companies, Engineers' Building. Instructional Drill—D. C. C.O.T.C. Old High School. 7.45 p.m.—Non-Com's Class. High School Building.

SATURDAYS. February 5th, Friday. 5.15 p.m.—Bayonet Fighting. Physics Building. Lecture, 15-16. 8.30 p.m.—Shooting. New High School, Section 5. Shooting, Morgan's. Section 6. 7.15 p.m.—Aiming, etc., Old High School. Sections 7 and 8.

SUNDAYS. 2.15 p.m.—Battalion parade (Band). High School Building. "A" COMPANY.

DEAN ADAMS' ARRAIGNMENT OF BERNHARDI'S PHILOSOPHY

Says That Survival of the Prussian Ideals and Conditions Would Carry Us Back to Middle Ages Civilization

"How can the college man make his life most effective to-day?" was the subject of Dean Adams' address, given yesterday at Strathcona Hall.

In spite of the unusual number of meetings held during the past few days, many men were out.

When a man first comes to college, he rightly thinks that he should qualify himself to earn a living, both for himself and for someone else. Further than this how can a man make his life most effective in the higher planes of life?

Should a Christian countenance this war is the question many people are asking themselves to-day. A war may be entered upon in two different spirits. Dean Adams showed that the military men in Prussia were very bloodthirsty and covetous. Bernhardt, one of the leading thinkers in Germany, advised the soldiers in every case to be as cruel as possible, to carry no ideas of Christianity into practice while war was being carried on.

The survival of such ideals and conditions would carry us back to a civilization such as that of the middle ages. On the other hand we have the warlike spirit as exemplified in Sir Galahad, the old chivalric idea of war which corresponds to the Christian, a desire to see wrong righted, to see happiness and right prevail.

When we contrast Germany's and Great Britain's treatment of their colonies in the past and when we look at the actions of these colonies in this struggle, we have every reason to believe that we are in the right.

Colleges are not self-supporting, they are endowed so that men may be able to render better service to their country now by going to the front. War brings out many good qualities in men, poor men show a high degree of heroism, rich men become unselfish. There has been a great moral and spiritual awakening. Are we going to drop down again as soon as war is over?

Is there an alternative, a moral equivalent for war? The answer must be—Service.

It is the university men who have had years of training for leadership who must serve the rest of the human race.

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FIGHT IN A FOG

Writing to his brother at Farnworth, N. G. Tomkinson tells of an exciting charge in a thick fog, and also how three English were opposed to ten Germans. "I am at the front again, the wounds in my leg and shoulder being better," he proceeds. "We marched over thirty-five miles from seven o'clock last evening until four this morning. We then occupied the trenches, and at daybreak began to fight, the German trenches only being about 100 yards away. For hours we gave the Germans a good peppering, and then a heavy rain fell, and we could not see the enemy."

"All was quiet for some time, when I heard a shot, and our look-out man fell dead from the top of the trench. They are here!" cried the officer, and, yes, they were, with fixed bayonets, only a few yards from us. One of the trenches and into the open with fixed bayonets we went. It was thick with fog and the change was terrible, for we could hardly see one another. For about two hours we were engaged, and several times we had to use our

guns. A comrade cried, 'Come here, and finishing my man I did, and there he was; without rifle, struggling with a great German fellow, who also had no rifle, but had a big knife in his hand. I thrust my bayonet through him, and he fell. It was a hard struggle, and I had my hand and face cut with a German bayonet. At last we forced them back, and they ran like—out soon disappeared in the mist."

"Two of my comrades and I went on another day for some food about a mile away, and on returning we saw ten Germans come out of a farm-house. We hid behind a hedge, and they passed within a couple of yards from us. When they had got about the yard away we started for the trench. We had only proceeded a few yards when we were fired, and the Germans opened fire. We got down, and responded, and soon accounted for five. The other five were then approaching and we killed three more off. One of my comrades was shot in his arm. Seeing their position, the other two fled. We afterwards found one of the Germans was a young officer."